THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Vol. X. Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, January 8, 1831. No. 3.

Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

NOTICE.
C. & J. GIBBS

WOULD inform their friends and the public, that they continue to transact

Commission Business

in Charleston S. C. and that particular attention will be paid to the sale of corn.

Refer to Messrs.

JOHN WILLIAMS, } *Elizabeth City*
ISAIAH FEARING, }

October 30 Ot

JUST RECEIVED
From the North.

500 bushels Irish Potatoes,
1000 bunches Onions,
20 bushels Beets.

A lot of Crockery Ware and 18 bbls. New Rum, which will be sold very low for cash or produce.

ALSO on consignment,

A lot of Saddles and a few boxes Hats, which will be sold at N. York prices.

Hezekiah Lockwood.

November 6.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed from their old stand, to the corner brick store, under the National Hotel, opposite H. N. & T. P. Williams' store, begs leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from New York a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries and HARDWARE,

which they will sell low for cash or country produce

Harrell & Forbes.

Eliz. City. Oct 16.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber having removed from his old stand, to his

NEW STORE,

at the south end of the town, opposite Wm. Moore's store, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New-York with a

General assortment of Goods

adapted to this market, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at as low prices as they can be bought at any other store in town, and on as liberal terms.

Hez Lockwood

Elizabeth-City. Oct 2.

Postponed Sale.

THE sale of the Lake Drummond Hotel, which was advertised to take place on the 15th of this month, is postponed until SATURDAY the 15th of January next, when it will be offered at public auction to the highest bidder, and possession given immediately.

WM. ROGERSON.

December 18.

☞ The editors of the Herald and Beacon will insert the above once a week till the day of sale, and forward their accounts to W. R.

THE LADY'S BOOK.

THE sixth number, which completes the first volume of the Lady's Book, is now before the public. The proprietors impressed with the many obligations which are due to their patrons for the liberal encouragement bestowed on the work, feel themselves induced to avow their determination to prosecute its publication with a zeal and fidelity deserving so great and unexampled success. From the prospect before them, the proprietors entertain no doubt that when their plans have been more fully matured, they shall have no difficulty in competing with the best works of the kind got up in London or elsewhere. It is worthy of remark, that when this work was comparatively in embryo, six months only having elapsed since it commenced, so generally was its appearance and style approved, that in a very short time, an edition of two thousand copies was called for, and at this moment not one remains on hand. For a new work, a patronage of such rapid increase is certainly rare and probably unprecedented.

The January Number,

A NEW VOLUME.

Many names have been received during the last two months whose calls for the work it was impossible to comply with—these have been added to the list for the first of January, 1831, when a new and more handsomely embellished volume will commence, and in order to meet the probable demand, the edition will be considerably augmented. It should be recollected, for the fact has been sufficiently promulgated, that no second edition will be published; the great expense and delay in issuing the regular numbers of the work, renders this advisable. Many who supposed we should republish the former numbers, delayed their subscriptions in consequence, and now offer double the first cost of them to be furnished with complete copies. This circumstance induces us to be urgent in our request, and to repeat this timely notice, that all such who feel a disposition to patronise the Lady's Book, will perceive the necessity of sending their orders immediately, that we may have the satisfaction of supplying them with our January number, and also by a liberal extension of our list be induced to add to the embellishments, and render the work otherways considerably more attractive.

The publishers being impressed with the opinion that their selection of subjects to beautify the former numbers of the Lady's Book has been generally received with approbation, are justified in believing that their intentions for the future, in regard to this *important part of their work*, are thus so fully explained, as not to need a more particular elucidation. As an earnest of their intentions they will in the ensuing No. for January, give TWO SPLENDID FIGURES OF PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS; THE ONE A WALKING AND THE OTHER AN EVENING DRESS, engraved by one of the first artists in this city, and beautifully coloured. Ladies at a distance will, in a few days after publication, be supplied with the latest fashions adopted in this city, and with sufficient explanations attached thereto, to enable them to follow implicitly the reigning Philadelphia mode. The fashions, elegantly engraved and colored, are continued quarterly—which may be considered sufficiently often for the fair of this country, who are not understood to make dress the primary object of life.

CONDITIONS.—This work is issued in numbers, on the first of every month, comprising fifty six large octavo pages; printed on fine super royal paper with entirely new type, and carefully stitched in colored covers. Every number will contain a piece of Music, and Copper-plate Engraving, and at least four Wood Cuts, illustrative of some of the contents; and every three months a colored plate of the latest Fashions.

The subscription price is $3 per annum, payable in advance; 25 per cent. semi-annually, will be added to all subscriptions that remain unpaid, and the work discontinued to those who neglect to settle up their arrears.

Great attention will be observed in forwarding the work to country subscribers, that they may receive it uninjured by mail transportation.

Agents, receiving subscriptions, and remitting the amount to the publishers, will be allowed 15 per cent. discount, or a proportionate number of copies of the work.

Postage must be paid on all orders sent by mail. Notes of solvent banks of a less denomination than $5 will be received in payment for subscriptions.

Agents are requested to settle their accounts semi annually. The publishers are satisfied, from long experience, that to succeed in the satisfactory prosecution of a work, much depends upon the punctual remittance of sums due on subscriptions; they, therefore, solicit a uniform compliance with this request.

All letters and communications concerning this work will be promptly attended to. Address

L. A. GODEY. & CO.,
Daily Chronicle Office, Philad.

Farmer's Repository.

From the N. E. Farmer.

Hints with regard to fattening Swine.

If your object is merely profit in fattening your hogs, you must take time for the process, and make them thoroughly fat. A farmer, stating the result of some experiments in the Bath Society papers, vol. vi. p. 382, says, "I invariably found that quantities of food consumed by fatting hogs increased every week till the animals became three parts fat; after this period they ate but little; and almost all they ate turned to fat: and that can only be done by giving time."

The experienced farmer need not be told that fattening hogs should have now and then a dose of brimstone or antimony given with their food, in order to preserve their health and increase their appetite. But there may be some, who never knew, or have forgotten that rotten wood, thrown to them occasionally, will be eagerly devoured, and serve as an absorber of those acrid juices, which might otherwise occasion a disorder. It is likewise said that to throw them now and then a few pieces of charcoal will answer the same purpose.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

SLAKED LIME MANURE

The season has now arrived when farmers are preparing to sow their winter grain. The writer of this article has experienced the efficacy of slaked lime, as a manure on ground that was entirely worn out, producing nothing but five finger leaves and weeds. The ground was tilled, and 40 bushels to the acre was spread over it. It was seeded with grain, and timothy and clover were sown at the same time. It yielded me a fine crop. I mowed the same five years without adding any manure. The second manuring was still more efficacious, when 60 to 80 bushels was used. Forty bushels is as much as ought to be used the first time. I know of a farm in New Jersey, in a lime stone county, completely worn out. The most that could be obtained for it was fifteen dollars per acre. I presume the purchaser would not now sell it for fifty dollars per acre. It is entirely renewed by lime, and it is a pleasure to look over it.

The advantage of using lime is, you insure to yourself a certain crop, unless the season is very unfavorable. Ground which has not yielded wheat for many years now produces fine crops. In one instance, forty five bushels per acre has been produced this season.—Your grain of every kind will be at least double—in many instances treble. Your pastures will be very abundant—you may double and treble your stock of cattle. If you have more pasture than you want, plough under your clover—it will mellow and very much enrich your ground. The farmer will then reap abundantly, and the old cry of poor crops will be silenced.

A FARMER.

THE PRINTER.

We find the following article in a Ohio paper. There is so much truth in it and it is so applicable to a case in which we feel some interest, that we are in haste to present it to our readers.

This is the season of the year when the farmer begins to receive the reward of his summer's toil.—He is now selling his wheat, his rye, his corn, his pork and his beef, and his pockets are again replenished with cash. It does one's heart good to see his independent step and smiling face. But he is not the only one who wears a cheerful countenance at this season. No sooner has he paid the tax gatherer than he proceeds "to plank down the pewter" to the various mechanics who have labored for him during the past season, as well as to the merchants who have sold him the necessaries of his household. All, all participate in the general joy. All feel more really independent than at any other season of the year. Did I say *all*? I am mistaken. There is ONE who is too often forgetten, or rather neglected, at this period of general settlement. He has but little, very little, to cheer and animate him to future exertions. He is not paid as other men are paid. He does not walk forth with an independent air, as others walk; or if he does, it is only feigned. He has much to depress his spirits and render him melancholy. He views the chilling winter's blast gathering in the distant horizon—he beholds his children unclad and unprepared to weather the storm—he sees his flour cask, his beef and pork barrels, his wood yard, and his coal house, all, all nearly empty, and no earthly prospect of their being replenished. But these are not half the miseries he is doomed to endure. He is dunned almost daily by his creditors. He borrows cash to meet their demands. Again new debts accumulate upon his devoted head, and he attempts to borrow more.—But no, he cannot—the first remains unpaid, his credit is gone—none will trust him. He then attempts to collect from his five hundred employers, but is unsuccessful, and can obtain little or nothing. Then he begins very reasonably to anticipate the *greeting* of constables, &c. and a final separation from his family, and an uncomfortable lodgment in jail.—Think you this man can wear a cheerful smile upon his face? And think you his employers do him justice?

And now, courteous reader, could I view you at the moment of your reading this, I know I should see an expression of compassion depicted in your countenance, and would infer that, did you know him, you would most willingly contribute to his wants. But he asks not charity—he only asks what is justly due him from those for whom he has been labouring for years. Reader, I now think I hear you say, "tell me where he resides, and who he is, and if I owe him a cent I will pay him instantly." But be not too fast in making promises. It is quite unfashionable to pay him for his labor. If you will, however, be as good as your word, I will tell you who this forlorn individual is. He is—

THE PRINTER.

Singular Fact.—There are now residing on Crane Island, in the St. Lawrence, 2 families in the same house, of which the father of one is brother to the mother of the other. Each family has *five* children—in one *all* are sons and *all are deaf and dumb*; in the other *all* are daughters and *all deaf and dumb*; making [illegible], all deaf and dumb & all the persons who [illegible]

From the N. Y. Mer. Adv. 31st ult.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival yesterday morning of the packet ship DE WITT, Capt. DEPEYSTER, from Havre, whence she sailed on 5th Nov., we have received our regular files of Paris papers to 3d and Havre to 4th Nov. both inclusive. The news [illegible] very especially from the Netherlands. The troops of Holland [illegible] have had a terrible affray; many lives have been lost, and much property destroyed. Antwerp has been the scene of great carnage. That city has suffered severely from the ravages of a most destructive fire, occasioned by the cannonading. Private letters thence of 29th Oct received here state, that about two millions sterling of property had been destroyed, among which a large amount was on American account, and we regret, that many of our merchants must suffer severely. Our Consul, Mr. PATTERSON, had proceeded to Paris. The fire commenced on 27th October, and at our latest dates, (31st October) it was not quite extinguished; for the first forty eight hours the fire raged with such heat and fury, that people could not approach it. The principal amount of property consumed was in Sugar; while of Coffee and Cotton, comparatively little was destroyed.—The chief part of all that was lost was in the King's stores. Nothing could be removed, for the streets were barricadoed, and about one third of the inhabitants had left the city. An armistice had been concluded between the Belgian troops and the Governor of the Citadel, which was to have lasted for five days; if an amicable arrangement, were not made by the expiration of that time, private letters express strong fears that the old city of Antwerp would be reduced to ashes. We are not however, without hopes, that the existing difficulties will be adjusted. London papers of 29th Oct. speak of a Congress of European potentiates to be immediately assembled there, for that purpose, and Paris papers of 2d Nov. state that England and France will be the mediators between the contending parties.

In France a change of Ministers has taken place, and La Fitte is at the head of the new Cabinet. Every thing, we are glad to state, was perfectly quiet in that country. Spain is in a state of excitement. Some revolutionary movements have been manifested there, and MINA is at the head of an army, determined it seems, to free his country from thraldom. From England we have nothing new of moment: the first Parliament of William IV. assembled on the 26th Oct. Mr. Manners Sutton was elected unanimously Speaker of the House of Commons; his Majesty, it was expected would deliver his speech on the 2d Nov. In Ireland some movements had taken place to bring about a dissolution of the Union.

ANTWERP, 27th Oct. 7 P. M.

We are arrived. They are bombarding Antwerp. Hot shot and grenades are flying every where. Already several houses are on fire. I am writing from the hotel of the late Governor, and by the light of a fearful fire. It is General Chasse who thus takes leave of us; he is anxious that the Dutch name be blessed to the last. The Dutch are in the citadel. We have only field pieces to oppose their heavy cannon. The condition of Antwerp is horrible. The ships of war in the Scheldt have also commenced a cannonade; Congrave rockets are flying; new flames are bursting out every instant, and our soldiers can only be lookers on, and aid those whose buildings are in flames. * * *

We are obliged to leave the government house; the fire pursues us; the Heavens seem in flames—and thus the most awful crime is consummating, without being able to move or pull a trigger. The condition of Brussels during the contest in Sept. is nothing to what is passing here. Bullets and bombs are falling around at each instant; women and children are screaming through the streets, and we tear our hair with rage, for we are powerless. It is a most attrocious act of vengeance that the Dutch are exercising upon Antwerp. The whole square of the public stores is destroyed; the street of the Convent and the Canal of St. John stopped the further progress of the flames. The loss is estimated at 20 millions of florins. Holland will pay the indemnity. The American Consul has given M. Rogier assurances that his government will [illegible] disbursements.

[illegible], a deputation of citizens [illegible] model, who obtained a [illegible] of hostilities.

Very late and highly Important FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at New York on the 26th, of the fast sailing packet ship Caledonia, Capt. Rogers, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 18th Nov. the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received regular files of London papers to the 17th, Liverpool to the 18th, and Glasgow to the 15th of Nov. all inclusive, together with Lloyd's and Shipping Lists and their Liverpool Correspondent's letters to the latest dates.

A CHANGE OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY

In the House of Commons on 15th of November, upon the motion for the appointment of "A Select Committee to take into consideration the accounts presented by order of his Majesty, relating to the Civil List." The vote stood, for the Ministers 206, against them 235, showing a majority against the Cabinet of *twenty-nine*. The opposition papers state that all the regular and staunch supporters of the Treasury were in their places, while many of the neutrals were absent. In consequence of this strong opposition to the Ministry, Lord Wellington, in the House of Lords, and Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, the next day, (16th Nov.) announced that his Majesty's Ministers had resigned, and that their resignation was accepted by the King; they would however, still continue in office, but only as long as it was necessary for the King to form a new Cabinet.

Later from Europe.

By the packet ship Hudson, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have London papers to the evening of the 22d Nov. inclusive.

From the Continet of Europe we have no further news of much moment.—France continues quiet; one or two changes have already taken place in the new Cabinet. Trade there is reviving from the depression caused by the events in July last—the funds are improving—the preparations for the trials of the ex-ministers are going on slowly, some petitions have been presented to the King to postpone their trial till after the holidays.—The popular feeling against them, tho' still strong, was subsiding, and hopes were indulged that these misguided men would escape with life. It is said that the present Ministers hold their situations merely till the trial of Polignac has taken place. It is the King's intention then to frame a government possessing the entire strength of the moderate party, at the head of which, as at present arranged, M Cassimir Perrier will be placed.

The Globe of 22d Nov. states, that the King held a cabinet council this afternoon at half past two o'clock at St. James palace, the summonses for which, were issued by his command yesterday evening.

All the members of the late administration attended and resigned their respective seals of office.

Francis 1st. King of Naples, died at his Capital on 7th Nov and is succeeded by Ferdinal Charles, Duke of Calabria, who is in the 20th year of his age.

The Paris papers state that the Portuguese troops are marching in all directions towards the frontiers, as insurrections are expected to take place at Montalegre, Corvani and Portalegre.

The French Government have followed the example of the American Consul in demanding from the King of Holland complete compensation for the losses which their countrymen may have sustained by the burning of the Entrepot at Antwerp.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE

By the arrival of the fast sailing packet ship *Columbia*. Capt. Delano, the editors of the N Y Mercantile Advertiser have received files of London papers of 30th Nov. which contain Paris dates of 28th idem. By this arrival, we learn that fears were entertained of a war in Europe; that Russia and Austria would unite their forces, directly against France, and that the latter power would be supported by England. It seems certain that Russia and Austria are making great and active preparations, and that France is placing herself in an attitude of defence—but the immediate causes of these movements do not appear, nor is the direct cause of a war between these powers stated—nor do we see any activity on the part of the British to warrant the belief, that she will join the French, in the *talked of* contest. On the contrary EARL GREY, the new Premier, has in the H of Lords, pledged himself and the cabinet, spontaneously and solemnly to three great principles of domestic and foreign policy, on which he intends to rest the claims of government for the national approbation and support; namely:—

1 A correction of those abuses which have been introduced by time into the representation of the people in Parliament.

2. An unsparing retrenchment of all but the most unavoidable expenses in the public establishments.

3 *A complete system of non-interference on all those questions which were now disturbing and distr[illegible] tinent of Europe, as* honor would perm[illegible]

If these pri[illegible] and interest of the nation will be protected, and we may add, every wish gratified.

The latest accounts from Paris are certainly of a war-like nature—the French government are making every effort consistent with its honor, to avoid a struggle—yet nevertheless, as imperative for the security of France, it is making active preparations for a *defensive* war—and *such a war*, Paris papers assert, would be popular. It is stated that Russia from the first has manifested very little sympathy, to say the least, for the new order of things in France; and Nicholas, in his letter to the King, is reported to have said among other expressions, that *he would not examine the motives that might have led Louis Phillippe to accept the Crown*. This is certainly a sample of Autocratic insolence, if true; yet not in our opinion, of a character sufficiently offensive, to induce the French nation to take up arms. On the London 'Change, at the latest business hour of the 30th, an opinion prevailed, that there was less probability of a war: Consols closed at 82¼ with buyers; and Russian stock was firm, with buyers at 96. This certainly wears a favorable aspect. The latest London prices current quote saltpetre heavy at 38s a 40s, and looking downwards—and in naval stores we see no material change—this, surely tends to show, that in London on the 30th Nov. no serious apprehensions were entertained of an immediate war—at least of one in which England would be embroiled. On the same day it was published on authority of the German papers, that a Russian army amounting to 200,000 men, with 400 pieces of cannon, in seven divisions were assembling on the frontiers under the command of Count DIEBITSCH, "the passer of the Balkan." It is also stated on the authority of Paris papers, that Austria, moving in the same circle, with Russia, directs and occupies by her armies the whole Italian Peninsula, excluding from it the French and English trade; to meet with Marshal SOULT, the new French Minister of War, is laboring day and night, and it is expected by the 1st of Jan. that independent of the great force of the National Guards, every where armed and equipped, to have an army of 300,000 men on the frontiers.

England.—The King held a Court on Monday, 22d Nov. at which, the *new Ministry* was organized.

Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, the Duke of Wellington, Earls Bathurst, Rosslyn, and Aberdeen, Viscount, Melville, Lord Ellenborough, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Geo. Murray, the Right Honorables Henry Goulburn, and J. C. Herries, had all separate audiences of the King, and resigned their respective seals of office, and then left the palace.

At half past two o'clock Earl Grey & the new administration arrived, and kissed hands upon their several appointments.

The following is a list of the new Ministry, in their respective offices, which is believed to be correct.

Of the Cabinet.—First Lord of the Treasury, Earl Grey; Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham; Chancellor of Exchequer, Lord Althorp; Home Secretary, Lord Melbourne; Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston; Colonial Secretary, Lord Goderich; First Lord of Admiralty, Sir J R G. Graham; President of the Council, Marquis Lansdowne: Lord Privy Seal, Lord Durham; Master of Mint and Board of Trade, Lord Auckland; President of Board of Control, Mr. C Grant; Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Holland; Postmaster General, Duke of Richmond; Without office, Earl of Carlisle.

Ages of some of the present Ministers—It appears from a statement in one of our contemporaries that Earl Grey is 66 years of age; Lords Holland 57; Lansdowne 50; Melbourne 49; Goderich 48; Althorp 48; Durham 37; Palmerston 46; the Duke of Richmond 39.

ONE DAY LATER.

The Packet Ship HIBERNIA, Captain MAXWELL, arrived last night from Liverpool, whence she sailed on 2d Dec. By her we have received our regular files, London papers to 1st and Liverpool to 2d, inclusive, together with Lloyds, Shipping Lists, &c. to latest dates. The remarks which we have entered into above, on the state of Europe is not contradicted by any thing which we find in the additional papers before us. The report of a passenger that Russia had declared war against France turns out to be premature. At half past 3 o'clock, A. M. on the 1st Dec. an express arrived in London from Paris, bringing dates to the evening of 29th Nov. which state that in addition to 148,000 men already called out, and ordered to march on 1st and 15th Dec. the Government has determined to make an extraordinary levy of 80,000 men—and that on an early day, the Chambers will be applied to, for the necessary funds.—In the Chamber of Deputies, no business of moment was transacted, but it was said that the ministers retired at an early hour, to avoid replying to any questions. In the Chamber of Peers—"The report of the commission was presented and read in a secret sitting, but the only thing that has transpired is, that it agrees with the [illegible] of accusation with regard to the na[illegible] crime imputed to the ex-min[illegible] recommends the House to [illegible]ingly.

In Paris every subject, it seems vanishes before the question of peace or war—even the trial of the ex ministers, of which a report was to have been made that day, was forgotten—as well as all other matters—not domestic, but foreign affairs seem to have been the all engrossing topic of the Parisians.

A letter from the interior of Russia dated November 10, confirms what has been already announced respecting the march of the Russian army towards the frontiers. The manner in which this letter is expressed if is said leaves no doubt that the movement is the consequence of a preconcerted plan between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Berlin.

The London Times of 1st Dec. abstains from expressing any fears on the subject of war. Their sources of information are better than ours and more to be relied on.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—There has been a steady demand for Cotton this week; the supplies from America have been for some time since limited, the Brazils are offering freely, and the imports very trifling this week.—The sales yesterday were 2000 and to-day 1200 bags.—Dec. 1.

CONGRESS.

21ST CONGRESS—2ND SESSION.

FRIDAY, Dec. 24.—The Senate met yesterday at 11 o'clock—several petitions were presented, and Bills put in progress which have been hereto fore particularized. A message in writing was received from the President of the United States, on which the Senate went for a short time into Executive business. The Court, for the Impeachment of Judge Peck, was, as usual, organized at 12 o'clock, and the trial proceeded on.—Mr. Lawless, the first witness on the part of the Managers, was all day, till the Court adjourned, under cross-examination by the Respondent's Counsel, Messrs. Meredith and Wirt. The subject matter of which, consisted for the most part of a review of the arguments and proceedings had in the "Soulard Case," and that of other claimants of lands in Upper Louisiana, with a view to shew the incorrectness of Mr. Lawless in impugning the Judge's decision.—Much time was occupied in discussing the propriety of certain questions put to the witness by Judge Peck's Counsel, and objected to by the Managers. In another page will be found a full report of Mr. Lawless' direct examination, which will put the readers of the *Journal* in possession of the entire case, out of which the present proceedings have arisen.

The Court meets again at 12 o'clock to-day.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Clay reported a Bill from the Committee on Public Lands, supplemental to the Bill for the relief of the purchasers of public lands: and Mr. Blair of Tennessee, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported a Bill relative to the improvement of the Coosa river. Numerous resolutions were offered and agreed to, and the House refused to consider a resolution relative to the pay and mileage of Members of Congress. A resolution offered by Mr. Haynes was agreed to, that the House from day to day attend the Senate, during the trial for Impeachment, and meet, during that time, at eleven o'clock. The House at 12 o'clock resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and went up to the Senate, in pursuance of the said resolution.

SATURDAY, Dec. 25.—No business of any particular importance was transacted yesterday morning in the Senate, prior to its sitting, in the usual manner, as a Court of Impeachment on Judge Peck's trial.—The credentials of the election of *William Wilkins*, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, as a Senator for that State for six years from the 4th of March next, were presented by the President *pro tem.*—Judge Peck's trial proceeds. Mr Lawless's cross examination is not yet concluded.—The Senate adjourned till 12 o'clock on Monday.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the Bill to incorporate an Insurance Company in Georgetown, D. C. a Bill which was laid on their table, at the last Session, on the question of its third reading, on account of the closeness of the termination of the Session.—Sundry petitions were presented and referred, and various resolutions adopted. Mr. Johns of Delaware moved a reconsideration of the vote of the preceding day, by which the resolution of Mr. Haynes, that the House attend in the Senate, from day to day, during the trial of Judge Peck, was adopted; but Mr. Polk moved to postpone the question till Monday, and Mr. Johns consenting, the motion was postponed. The House adjourned to *Monday*.

TUESDAY, Dec. 28.—In the Senate, yesterday, sundry petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees. Some bills were also reported from the committees to which they had been sent for revision.—A bill incorporating the "Potomac Fire Insurance Company" of Georgetown, D. C., was received from the House of Representatives, and had two readings prior to its being referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. *Judge Peck's* trial was resumed, and the cross-examination of Mr. *Lawless* was concluded, at the close of the proceedings of the day.

In the House of Representatives several bills were reported from the Judiciary Committee. Some unfavorable reports were also made from other committees, after which the resolution offered last week by Mr. J. W. Taylor, and made the special order for Monday, on the subject of the printing of the indices to the public documents, was taken up and indefinitely postponed. The motion made by Mr. Johnson on Friday to re-consider the vote by which the House adopted the resolution of Mr. Haynes to attend the trial of Judge Peck, from day to day, was then taken up, and was finally laid on the table by a vote of 96 to 79. The House then went to the Senate and attended the trial.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.—The Senate passed the greater part of yesterday morning, after a few petitions had been presented, and some reports on bills had been received, in Executive business. The trial of Judge *Peck* then proceeded. The second witness, Mr. *Henry S. Guyer*, a lawyer of St. Louis, was produced and examined. He was followed by the Rev. *Thomas Hurt*, and Mr. *Arthur L. Magennis*, a lawyer, both of St. Louis. Their testimony consisted of a further detail of the occurrences that took place in Judge *Peck's* Court, touching his conduct towards Mr. *Lawless*.

The Court adjourned at 4 o'clock, till twelve next day.

In the House of Representatives after the presentation of petitions, several reports were made by the various committees, and a bill was reported to extend the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road within the District of Columbia. The resolutions offered were of a private character, except one submitted by Mr. *Howard*, relative to the printing for the use of the members, of the reports of former committees on the subject of the Tariff. This resolution produced some sensation in the House, and a debate commenced which was interrupted by the message from the Senate announcing that the Senate was then sitting as a Court of Impeachment. The House accordingly adopted the usual motion, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the Senate.

THURSDAY, Dec. 30.—In the Senate yesterday a Report from the Secretary of the Navy was received, on the provision made to relieve the national ships at foreign ports prior to the expiration of the term for which the enlistment of the seamen had been made; and also the provision ordered to enable those whose term of enlistment has already expired to return to the United States. It was ordered to be printed.—Mr. *Dickerson* submitted his resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, by limiting the periods to which a person would be eligible to be elected President of the United States to two terms. The trial of Judge Peck was continued. Three additional witnesses for the Impeachment were examined, on which the Managers announced that they there rested their case. On the Court's rising, the further hearing of the trial was postponed till Monday next, in consequence of the unexpected absence of Mr. *Wirt*, leading counsel for Judge Peck, owing to the severe indisposition of a member of his family.

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YEAS—Messrs. E. Alexander, Allison, Arrington, Bateman, Bell, Blair, Bogle, Branch, Bryan, Bush, Bynum, Calloway, Cain, A Chesson, Cooper, Cox, Donnell, Dowd, Edmonston, Fleming, Flowers, Frederick, Garey, Gaston, Glenn, Henry, T. Hill, Hilliard, Hooper, W. Horton, J Horton, Irion, Jones, Larkins, Lilly, Loretz, Love, Marshall, Monk, Moore, Morris, M'Neill, Nicholson, Orr, Pearson, Phillips, Rhand, Rhodes, Rowe, Simmons, Sloane, Spurgin, Swanner, Uzzle, Wadsworth, J. Weaver, Webb, S. Whitaker, Williams, Winston, Wiseman, C. Wooten, Wright, Zigglar.—64.

NAYS—Messrs. W. J. Alexander, Barnard, Barnhardt, Barringer, Bragg, Brooks, Brown, Brower, Bryan, Burgin, Clark, Clemons, Dodson, Dozier, Dumas, Ellison, Foy, Gauze, Gwynn, Grandy, Haley, Harper, J Hill, Hooper, Jarvis, Kendall, Lawson, Leonard, Long, Little, Mendenhall, Mebane, Mullen, Murphey, M'Affee, M'Gehee, M'Millan, O'Brien, Peoples, Polk, Powell, Purcell, Sasser, Sawyer, Shipp, Sikes, Singleton, Stephens, Spaight, Stedman, Stockard, Skinner, Tathem, Walker, Watts, Willey, Wheeler, White, J Whitaker, Wilson, Whitley, A. Wooten, Worth, Wyche.

There being a *tie*, the Speaker voted in the affirmative

During the consideration of this bill, a circumstance occurred unprecedented probably in the annals of legislation. On four distinct propositions, with a different number of members present at each vote, the House of Commons were *tied*, and the question, of course, determined by the casting vote of the Speaker.

On the same day, Mr. *Sawyer* introduced a bill to establish a Bank on the funds of the State, the same which the Senate, on the preceding day, rejected. Soon after the reading of it commenced, Mr. W. J. *Alexander* moved for its indefinite postponement, on the ground that the session was too far advanced to mature a measure of so much importance. The question of postponement was accordingly put and decided in the affirmative, 65 to 47. The Senate, on the same day, reconsidered their vote on the rejection of this bill, and it now lies upon their table, without any expectation of its being farther acted upon at the present session.

In the Senate, on the same day, two bills were reported, equal in importance to any which have engaged the attention of the Legislature. One authorising a loan to the University, from the Literary Fund, of $25,000, to be repaid with interest, and to be secured by a lien on the corporate property of the Trustees.—The other having for its object, the creation of a fund, to be applied to the removal from the State of free persons of colour. This bill provides, that for the next ten years, a tax of eight cents, over and above the tax now laid by law, be levied and collected on each taxable *black* poll within the State, to be accounted for by the Sheriffs, in like manner with the other taxes now imposed by law, and to be applied for the purpose above named.—The Governor is to appoint an Agent to carry into effect the provisions of the act. The amount of tax raised in each county, to be expended in such county, as long as any free blacks remain to be removed, then the tax to go to the general fund.

The Resolution directing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to apply to the General Government for assistance in re-opening Roanoke Inlet, passed the Senate 36 votes to 21, after various attempts to lay it upon the table and to postpone it indefinitely. This is another instance of the practical good sense of the people of this State, as expressed through their Representatives. The resources of North Carolina would be unequal to the accomplishment of so momentous a work. It is hoped however that the

Very late and highly Important FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at New York on the 26th, of the fast sailing packet ship Caledonia, Capt. Rogers, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 18th Nov. the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received regular files of London papers to the 17th, Liverpool to the 18th, and Glasgow to the 15th of Nov. all inclusive, together with Lloyd's and Shipping Lists and their Liverpool Correspondent's letters to the latest dates.

A CHANGE OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

In the House of Commons on 15th of November, upon the motion for the appointment of "A Select Committee to take into consideration the accounts presented by order of his Majesty, relating to the Civil List." The vote stood, for the Ministers 206, against them 235, showing a majority against the Cabinet of *twenty-nine*. The opposition papers state that all the regular and staunch supporters of the Treasury were in their places, while many of the neutrals were absent. In consequence of this strong opposition to the Ministry, Lord Wellington, in the House of Lords, and Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, the next day, (16th Nov.) announced that his Majesty's Ministers had resigned, and that their resignation was accepted by the King; they would however, still continue in office, but only as long as it was necessary for the King to form a new Cabinet.

Later from Europe.

By the packet ship Hudson, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have London papers to the evening of the 22d Nov. inclusive.

From the Continet of Europe we have no further news of much moment.—France continues quiet; one or two changes have already taken place in the new Cabinet. Trade there is reviving from the depression caused by the events in July last—the funds are improving—the preparations for the trials of the ex-ministers are going on slowly, some petitions have been presented to the King to postpone their trial till after the holidays.—The popular feeling against them, tho' still strong, was subsiding, and hopes were indulged that these misguided men would escape with life. It is said that the present Ministers hold their situations merely till the trial of Polignac has taken place. It is the King's intention then to frame a government possessing the entire strength of the moderate party, at the head of which, as at present arranged, M Cassimir Perrier will be placed.

The Globe of 22d Nov. states, that the King held a cabinet council this afternoon at half past two o'clock at St. James palace, the summonses for which, were issued by his command yesterday evening.

All the members of the late administration attended and resigned their respective seals of office.

Francis 1st, King of Naples, died at his Capital on 7th Nov and is succeeded by Ferdinal Charles, Duke of Calabria, who is in the 20th year of his age.

The Paris papers state that the Portuguese troops are marching in all directions towards the frontiers, as insurrections are expected to take place at Montalegre, Corvani and Portalegre.

The French Government have followed the example of the American Consul in demanding from the King of Holland complete compensation for the losses which their countrymen may have sustained by the burning of the Entrepot at Antwerp.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the fast sailing packet ship *Columbia*, Capt. Delano, the editors of the N Y Mercantile Advertiser have received files of London papers of 30th Nov. which contain Paris dates of 28th idem. By this arrival, we learn that fears were entertained of a war in Europe; that Russia and Austria would unite their forces, directly against France, and that the latter power would be supported by England. It seems certain that Russia and Austria are making great and active preparations, and that France is placing herself in an attitude of defence—but the immediate causes of these movements do not appear, nor is the direct cause of a war between these powers stated—nor do we see any activity on the part of the British to warrant the belief that she will join the French, in the *talked of* contest. On the contrary EARL GREY, the new Premier, has in the H of Lords, pledged himself and the cabinet, spontaneously and solemnly to three great principles of domestic and foreign policy, on which he intends to rest the claims of government for the national approbation and support; namely:—

1 A correction of those abuses which have been introduced by time into the representation of the people in Parliament.

2. An unsparing retrenchment of all but the most unavoidable expenses in the public establishments.

3 *A complete system of non-interference on all those questions which were now disturbing and distr[illegible] tinent of Europe, so* [illegible] *honor would perm*[illegible]

If these pled[illegible] and interest of the nation will be protected, and we may add, every wish gratified.

The latest accounts from Paris are certainly of a war-like nature—the French government are making every effort consistent with its honor, to avoid a struggle—yet nevertheless, as imperative for the security of France, it is making active preparations for a *defensive* war—and *such a war*, Paris papers assert, would be popular. It is stated that Russia from the first has manifested very little sympathy, to say the least, for the new order of things in France; and Nicholas, in his letter to the King, is reported to have said among other expressions, that *he would not examine the motives that might have led Louis Phillippe to accept the Crown.* This is certainly a sample of Autocratic insolence, if true; yet not in our opinion, of a character sufficiently offensive, to induce the French nation to take up arms. On the London 'Change, at the latest business hour of the 30th, an opinion prevailed, that there was less probability of a war: Consols closed at 82¼ with buyers; and Russian stock was firm, with buyers at 96. This certainly wears a favorable aspect. The latest London prices current quote saltpetre heavy at 38s a 40s, and looking downwards—and in naval stores we see no material change—this, surely tends to show, that in London on the 30th Nov. no serious apprehensions were entertained of an immediate war—at least of one in which England would be embroiled. On the same day it was published on authority of the German papers, that a Russian army amounting to 200,000 men, with 400 pieces of cannon, in seven divisions were assembling on the frontiers, under the command of Count DIEBITSCH, "the passer of the Balkan." It is also stated on the authority of Paris papers, that Austria, moving in the same circle, with Russia, directs and occupies by her armies the whole Italian Peninsula, excluding from it the French and English trade; to meet with Marshal SOULT, the new French Minister of War, is laboring day and night, and it is expected by the 1st of Jan. that independent of the great force of the National Guards, every where armed and equipped, to have an army of 300,000 men on the frontiers.

England.—The King held a Court on Monday, 22d Nov. at which, the *new Ministry* was organized.

Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, the Duke of Wellington, Earls Bathurst, Rosslyn, and Aberdeen, Viscount, Melville, Lord Ellenborough, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Geo. Murray, the Right Honorables Henry Goulbourn, and J. C. Herries, had all separate audiences of the King, and resigned their respective seals of office, and then left the palace.

At half past two o'clock Earl Grey & the new administration arrived, and kissed hands upon their several appointments.

The following is a list of the new Ministry, in their respective offices, which is believed to be correct.

Of the Cabinet.—First Lord of the Treasury, Earl Grey; Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham; Chancellor of Exchequer, Lord Althorp; Home Secretary, Lord Melbourne; Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston; Colonial Secretary, Lord Goderich; First Lord of Admiralty, Sir J. R. G. Graham; President of the Council, Marquis Lansdowne: Lord Privy Seal, Lord Durham; Master of Mint and Board of Trade, Lord Auckland; President of Board of Control, Mr. C Grant; Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Holland; Postmaster General, Duke of Richmond; Without office, Earl of Carlisle.

Ages of some of the present Ministers—It appears from a statement in one of our contemporaries that Earl Grey is 66 years of age; Lords Holland 57; Lansdowne 50; Melbourne 49; Goderich 48; Althorp 48; Durham 37; Palmerston 46; the Duke of Richmond 39.

ONE DAY LATER.

The Packet Ship HIBERNIA, Captain MAXWELL, arrived last night from Liverpool, whence she sailed on 2d Dec. By her we have received our regular files, London papers to 1st and Liverpool to 2d, inclusive, together with Lloyds, Shipping Lists, &c. to latest dates. The remarks which we have entered into above, on the state of Europe is not contradicted by any thing which we find in the additional papers before us. The report of a passenger that Russia had declared war against France turns out to be premature. At half past 3 o'clock, A. M. on the 1st Dec. an express arrived in London from Paris, bringing dates to the evening of 29th Nov. which state that in addition to 148,000 men already called out, and ordered to march on 1st and 15th Dec. the Government has determined to make an extraordinary levy of 80,000 men—and that on an early day, the Chambers will be applied to, for the necessary funds.—In the Chamber of Deputies, no business of moment was transacted, but it was said that the ministers retired at an early hour, to avoid replying to any questions. In the Chamber of Peers—"The report of the commission was presented and read in a secret sitting, but the only thing that has transpired is, that it agrees with the act of accusation with regard to the na[illegible] crime imputed to the ex-min[illegible] recommends the House to [illegible]dingly.

In Paris every subject, it seems vanishes before the question of peace or war: even the trial of the ex ministers, of which a report was to have been made that day, was forgotten—as well as all other matters—not domestic, but foreign affairs seem to have been the all engrossing topic of the Parisians.

A letter from the interior of Russia dated November 10, confirms what has been already announced respecting the march of the Russian army towards the frontiers. The manner in which this letter is expressed it is said leaves no doubt that the movement is the consequence of a preconcerted plan between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Berlin.

The London Times of 1st Dec. abstains from expressing any fears on the subject of war. Their sources of information are better than ours and more to be relied on.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—There has been a steady demand for Cotton this week; the supplies from America have been for some time since limited, the Brazils are offering freely, and the imports very trifling this week.—The sales yesterday were 2000 and to-day 1200 bags.—Dec. 1.

CONGRESS.

21ST CONGRESS—2ND SESSION.

FRIDAY, Dec. 24.—The Senate met yesterday at 11 o'clock—several petitions were presented, and Bills put in progress which have been heretofore particularized. A message in writing was received from the President of the United States, on which the Senate went for a short time into Executive business. The Court, for the Impeachment of Judge Peck, was, as usual, organized at 12 o'clock, and the trial proceeded on.—Mr. Lawless, the first witness on the part of the Managers, was all day, till the Court adjourned, under cross-examination by the Respondent's Counsel, Messrs. Meredith and Wirt. The subject matter of which, consisted for the most part of a review of the arguments and proceedings had in the "Soulard Case," and that of other claimants of lands in Upper Louisiana, with a view to shew the incorrectness of Mr. Lawless in impugning the Judge's decision.—Much time was occupied in discussing the propriety of certain questions put to the witness by Judge Peck's Counsel, and objected to by the Managers. In another page will be found a full report of Mr. Lawless' direct examination, which will put the readers of the *Journal* in possession of the entire case, out of which the present proceedings have arisen.

The Court meets again at 12 o'clock to-day.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Clay reported a Bill from the Committee on Public Lands, supplemental to the Bill for the relief of the purchasers of public lands: and Mr. Blair of Tennessee, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported a Bill relative to the improvement of the Coosa river. Numerous resolutions were offered and agreed to, and the House refused to consider a resolution relative to the pay and mileage of Members of Congress. A resolution offered by Mr. Haynes was agreed to, that the House from day to day attend the Senate, during the trial for Impeachment, and meet, during that time, at eleven o'clock. The House at 12 o'clock resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and went up to the Senate, in pursuance of the said resolution.

SATURDAY, Dec. 25.—No business of any particular importance was transacted yesterday morning in the Senate, prior to its sitting, in the usual manner, as a Court of Impeachment on Judge Peck's trial.—The credentials of the election of *William Wilkins*, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, as a Senator for that State for six years from the 4th of March next, were presented by the President *pro tem.*—Judge Peck's trial proceeds. Mr Lawless's cross examination is not yet concluded.—The Senate adjourned till 12 o'clock on Monday.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the Bill to incorporate an Insurance Company in Georgetown, D. C. a Bill which was laid on their table, at the last Session, on the question of its third reading, on account of the closeness of the termination of the Session.—Sundry petitions were presented and referred, and various resolutions adopted. Mr. Johns of Delaware moved a reconsideration of the vote of the preceding day, by which the resolution of Mr. Haynes, that the House attend in the Senate, from day to day, during the trial of Judge Peck, was adopted; but Mr. Polk moved to postpone the question till Monday, and *Mr.* Johns consenting, the motion was postponed. The House adjourned to *Monday.*

TUESDAY, Dec. 28.—In the Senate, yesterday, sundry petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees. Some bills were also reported from the committees to which they had been sent for revision.—A bill incorporating the "Potomac Fire Insurance Company" of Georgetown, D. C., was received from the House of Representatives, and had two readings prior to its being referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Judge *Peck's* trial was resumed, and the cross-examination of Mr. *Lawless* was concluded, at the close of the proceedings of the day.

In the House of Representatives several bills were reported from the Judiciary Committee. Some unfavorable reports were also made from other committees, after which the resolution offered last week by Mr. J. W. Taylor, and made the special order for Monday, on the subject of the printing of the indices to the public documents, was taken up and indefinitely postponed. The motion made by Mr. Johnson on Friday to re-consider the vote by which the House adopted the resolution of Mr. Haynes to attend the trial of Judge Peck, from day to day, was then taken up, and was finally laid on the table by a vote of 96 to 79. The House then went to the Senate and attended the trial.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.—The Senate passed the greater part of yesterday morning, after a few petitions had been presented, and some reports on bills had been received, in Executive business. The trial of Judge *Peck* then proceeded. The second witness, Mr. *Henry S. Guyer*, a lawyer of St. Louis, was produced and examined. He was followed by the Rev. *Thomas Hurt*, and Mr. *Arthur L. Magennis*, a lawyer, both of St. Louis. Their testimony consisted of a further detail of the occurrences that took place in Judge *Peck's* Court, touching his conduct towards Mr. *Lawless.*

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There being a *tie*, the Speaker voted in the affirmative

During the consideration of this bill, a circumstance occurred unprecedented probably in the annals of legislation. On four distinct propositions, with a different number of members present at each vote, the House of Commons were *tied*, and the question, of course, determined by the casting vote of the Speaker.

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United States will undertake it for us, and thus afford us a fair opportunity of participating with our neighbours in the commerce of the world. And yet, though this is a work decidedly national in its character, some of our politicians say, "we had rather lose the advantages of this undertaking than be indebted for them to the General Government." It is well for the future prosperity of the State, that a majority of our citizens think differently.

On the 25th, the House of Commons were engaged almost the whole day in discussing the Resolution submitted by Mr. *O'Brien*, directing the Attorney General to institute a prosecution against the Editor of the Greensborough Patriot, for the publication of certain seditious articles in his paper. For the purpose of presenting the case on its true merits we would copy the objectionable passages which were read to the House, but that we deem them highly indecorous and improper. It is sufficient perhaps to say, that they consisted of free comments upon the bills before the Legislature in relation to persons of colour. A communication in the same paper, under the signature of "*Father Abraham*," was animadverted on, as containing sentiments of seditious import. The passage of the Resolution was opposed by Messrs. *Sawyer*, *Wyche*, *Mendenhall*, *Shipp* and *Barringer*; and advocated by Messrs. *O'Brien*, *Cooper* and *Stedman*. The principal arguments advanced against it were, that the contest was an unequal one; that if a prosecution was commenced, there was no certainty of a verdict for the State; and that the acquittal of the Defendant would operate only to increase the evil complained of, inasmuch as it might encourage other editors to pursue a similar course; that it would only serve to lash an obscure individual into notice, the very thing perhaps which he desired; that the course proposed was without precedent, and that the Legislature could expect to gain nothing in the contest. Much was said of the general and proper bias of jurors in favor of the liberty of the Press, which would operate much in favor of the Defendant.—On the other hand, it was contended, that the time had arrived when a signal example should be made of those persons who, residing among us, disseminate doctrines calculated to lead to the most deplorable consequences; that unless some check was interposed, the evil would soon become too great for remedy; that Editors occupied an elevated station in Society, and if the opinion was entertained that they were beneath the attention of the Legislature, that opinion was unsound; that the course proposed was not without precedent, and the case of the New-York Legislature was instanced, where instructions were given to the Attorney General to commence an action against the *abductors of Morgan*.—On the question to postpone the Resolution indefinitely, the vote stood 88 to 33.

On the 27th, in the House of Commons, a great portion of the day was spent in the consideration of the Resolutions heretofore submitted by Mr. *Bynum*, in which the position is assumed, that under the Constitution, "Congress has not the right to prosecute works of Internal Improvement within the jurisdiction of any State, and particularly, within the State of North-Carolina." Mr. Bynum delivered his views, in a Speech upwards of three hours in length, and before he had concluded, the House adjourned. The Resolutions have not since been called up, but should a vote be taken, we are confident they will be rejected by a large majority.

On the 28th, in the Senate, the bill to establish a new county in the West, by the name of *Yancey*, was rejected on its third reading 33 to 28.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. *Moore*, of Surry, introduced the following Resolutions:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North-Carolina, that the representation of the people of this State, in both branches of the Legislature, under the present Constitution, is greatly unequal, unjust and anti-republican.

Resolved, that the Constitution ought to be amended, so that each citizen of the State shall have an equal share in the right of representation, upon the principles of free white population and taxation, or of free white population, including three-fifths of all other persons.

Resolved, that at the next election for Members of the Assembly, that the people of this State who are entitled to vote for Members of the House of Commons, be invited to vote at the said election, whether they are in favor of a Convention, or not, by writing on their tickets, *Convention*, or *No Convention*.

Resolved, that the Sheriffs of each County in this State, or other returning officers, be, and they are hereby directed, immediately after the next annual election, to ascertain the number of votes given for, or against a Convention, and to make out a correct statement thereof, transmit the same to the Governor, to be laid before the next Assembly.

On these Resolutions considerable debate arose, in which Messrs. *Moore*, *W. J. Alexander* and *Shipp* advocated their adoption and Messrs. *Bragg*, *J. A. Hill*, *Wheeler*, *O'Brien* & *Cooper* opposed them. Mr. *Stedman* moved for their indefinite postponement, which was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 74 to 53.

The bill to prevent all persons from teaching slaves to read or write, the use of figures excepted, has become a law.

A committee of the House, to whom a Resolution was referred, instructing them to enquire whether those who have purchased land from the State and hold the same by certificate, are freeholders, Reported, that no person can be a freeholder without a title, and that persons with certificates, without a deed or grant from the State, have not a perfect title and are not freeholders within the meaning of the Constitution.

Original Communication.

Mr. Editor—

Having housed my corn and sowed my wheat and oats, and laid in a tolerable stock of fine wood for the winter, I concluded, on Saturday last, to saddle Dobbin and take a ride to town.—Pacing along the road in my way I fell in with neighbor T——, and after the usual salutations and chat about the prices of corn and pork, and the great scarcity of salt, he asked me if I had seen General Jackson's Message; replying that I had not, he told me *he had*, that Lawyer Noddle had sent it to him, and that he had spent the most of the day before in reading it—that it was as long as Mr. Webster's and Mr. Hayne's speeches and Jack Holland's in the bargain—that it answered all the speeches in Congress last session, all the essays of Mr. Carey and Mr. Niles, the speeches of Mr. Clay and all the other supporters of the "American system"—that the Bank of the United States would be blown sky high—that the President declined being a candidate for re-election—that he was sorry to find however, that the President was really in favor of the Tariff, as I had often told him he was and he as often denied, but that he had told Congress to pass *separate* bills for every article upon which a duty is laid; by which he hoped the whole system would be broken down, knowing with what skill the opposers of the Tariff in the last session of Congress had managed such matters. Just at this moment we entered town, and arriving against the chinquapin tree to which I had hitched my horse upon such occasions, for the last eleven years, I accordingly turned off in that direction while my neighbor kept on up the street. I hitched Dobbin, and walked on till I arrived opposite the tavern, where I saw neighbor T. and Lawyer Noddle in the bar room in close chat, and a number of persons in the piazza near the bar room door, drinking whiskey as I supposed, for I heard them cry out 'Huzza for old Hickory,' 'huzza for General Jackson,' 'damn Henry Clay,' &c. I went into the piazza and seated myself on a bench at the other end from the bar room, where two of my acquaintances were already seated, chatting about the prices of produce, the weather and the '*dark day*' that Mr Cottom tells us in his Almanac will take place in February next. I was not seated long before Lawyer Noddle stepped out of the bar room with a 'tickler' in one hand and a pitcher and tumbler in the other, and cried out 'Silence boys, while I make a speech and tell you about the 'true faith.' Instantly sir, ah! as quick as thought, all eyes that were not before turned towards the bar room, took that direction, and every subject, like the story of the 'bear and the fiddle, though just begun was broke off in the middle,' or precisely where it happened to be at that important juncture, and the toping Jacksonites with one accord cried out 'Huzza for Mr. Noddle, a speech from Mr. Noddle.' Silence being produced, or as much so as an occasional hickup would permit, and Mr. Noddle having poured out about half a tumbler from the tickler, and added a small portion of the contents of the pitcher, and safely deposited them in the hands of neighbor T thus began:

"Gentlemen, presuming many of you have not seen Gen. Jackson's Message, and that you may not have time to read it when you do, as it is quite lengthy, and knowing that you are all 'whole hog men,' 'up to the hub,' and will be just as well satisfied as if you had read it for yourselves, I have concluded to make you a speech and tell you all about it.—Gentlemen, old Hickory has come out plump and plain, and that is the way he always has done, whenever he chooses, and that all Presidents should do. He says that he has made the British open their West India Ports to us and agree that we may go there with whatever we please and when we please; so that the price of our staves, fish, corn and peas will all rise as high as they ever were—(loud cries of huzza for old Hickory)—That he will put down the present Bank of the U. States and have a Bank of the people's money, so that every man can go and get his share—(huzza for old Hickory, old Hickory forever.) That he has made the Turks open their ports to us and no thanks to the Russians—(nuzza huzza for Gen. Jackson.) That he is in favor of protecting industry, and against nullification and a dissolution of the Union—(a single voice, clear and shrill, huzza for the Hero of New Orleans.) That he is against internal improvements; and after the national debt is paid, the Bank established and Indians paid for all their lands and driven away, he says that the money in the treasury shall be divided among the people to help them to pay their debts and repeal all their taxes—(old Hickory forever, huzza boys, huzza,) and the same shrill voice 'then what will become of our Inlet at Roanoke?' Gentlemen, I am sorry to say, if I can understand his Message, recollecting what he said to the Legislature of Tennessee when he was electioneering before he was made President, that the old General will not again be a candidate. Some say he is afraid Henry Clay will beat him." Several voices—'we *will* elect him again'—'damn Henry Clay, he shan't be elected.' Several other voices 'if he is against our Inlet and in favor of the Tariff as you say he is, let him go; huzza for Henry Clay, the friend of the American System.' 'Damn Henry Clay.' 'Dont damn Henry Clay for Gen. Jackson is in favor of the Tariff as well as him and he is the only man we can *now start* that will be in favor of our Inlet, that we want so much, that we must and will have; and which is the only thing calculated to benefit the state effectually,' &c. These last expressions were made by several farmers, merchants and sailors who had stepped in after the speech began. Then the confusion became so great that Mr Noddle after saying something about one Martin Van Buren, at which several cried out he was a caucus man; and Louis M. Lane, at which some cried out 'federalist,' drank off his glass and disappeared. Taking the hint, I walked off myself, mounted Dobbin and rode home in company with one of my neighbors, who informed me that Mr. Noddle was a candidate for Congress or the Assembly, I forget which, and that neighbor T. had said he would be elected because he is against the Tariff and internal improvements and is 'a whole hog Jackson man.' I cannot see, Mr. Editor, how, if Gen Jackson is in favor of the Tariff, Mr Noddle can be a Jackson man, and oppose the Tariff. But sir I suppose because it is 'men and not measures.' Such support had Bonaparte, first, an officer in the republican army of France, then the tyrant of his country. And I have often reflected upon another resemblance, the surrounding the General Assembly of Louisiana by armed men and throwing one of its members into prison, and the surrounding of the Assembly of Paris by Bonaparte in the same way, and making them declare him Consul for life. But, Mr. Editor, I am done. A Farmer

Dec. 20, 1830.

For Rent.



THAT well known stand for a country merchant, BELVIDERE, at Newby's Bridge, in Perquimans county, comprising the Dwelling, Store House, Ware House, with all necessary out houses for the comfort or convenience of a family, with twenty acres of Land, and a Vineyard, capable of producing 6 or 7 bbls. of wine per annum. For terms apply to Mary Newby on the premises, or to Exum Newby, at Elizabeth City.

The latter of whom hath on hand

600,000 BRICKS, which he will sell at a reduced price for cash.

Dec. 25. *Tf.*

Just Received

And for sale by the subscribers,

30 bbls. superfine Flour,
15 do. prime Pork,
10 do. Apples,
25 casks Stone Lime.

H. N & T. P. Williams.

December 25.

Hayden's Edged Tools.

Just received and for sale

An assortment of the above Tools by

H. N. & T. P. Williams.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, January 8, 1831.

The Rev Mr. Dowd will preach in the Methodist Church in this place to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

At a meeting of the members of the Elizabeth City Bar held at the City Hotel on Monday the 3rd of January, 1831. John Lancaster Bailey Esq was called to the chair and Jos H. Pool, Esq. appointed Secretary, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. *Be it resolved*, That we are deeply sensible of the melancholy bereavement our body have sustained in the death of the late I. N. LAMB. Esq.

2nd. *Be it resolved*, That as a tribute of respect for the strong moral worth and high professional virtues of the deceased, the members of the bar aforesaid wear crape on the left arm for the space of 30 days.

3d. *Be it resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Elizabeth City Star.

JOHN L. BAILEY, *Chairman.*
Jos H Pool, *Sec'y.*
Jan. 3, 1831.

Wreck.—The schr. Milly Francis, of Boston, Edw. K Smith, master, from Baltimore bound to Savannah, with flour, whiskey, corn, bacon, lard, tobacco, &c was cast away on Body's Island on the night of the 31st ult. Cargo saved, and with the wreck will be sold on the 15th instant.

West India Trade.—The George Canning from New York, which carried out the President's Proclamation for opening our West India trade, arrived at Liverpool about the 20 Nov. and the British Government immediately repealed their Order in Council which prohibited that trade. This repeal was published at London on the 6th.

France and the United States.—By a Royal ordinance, a commission has been formed for settling the claims of the United States upon the French Government, which have so long been urged by the American Minister. The same commission will also consider the counter claims against America, and then form a basis for an equitable and final adjustment of each. The commissioners are, Viscount Laine, President; Messrs. Georg Lafayette, Beslay, and Delessert, Deputies; M. d'Andiffret, President of the Court of Accounts, and M. Pichon, councellor of State.

Capt. Robinson of the ship Charlemange, informs, that Mr. Serrurier, the new Minister to the U. States, with his family and suite, were to embark in the ship Philip I., which was to sail 10th Dec from Havre for New York. Mr. Lasier, grandson of Gen. Lafayette, was attached to the embassy. Mr. Serrurier was Minister to this country several years during the imperial government. Gen Lafayette, notwithstanding his numerous avocations, enjoyed excellent health; the restoration of liberty to his country, appears to have re-animated him.

MARRIED,

In this county on Thursday evening last, by Sol. Pool, Esq. Mr. Ambrose M Gardner to Miss Susan Brothers

DIED,

In this town on Sunday morning last, Isaac N Lamb. Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 38 years; a man highly esteemed for his strict integrity and the goodness of his heart. By his death, an estimable wife and three small children have been deprived of an affectionate husband and indulgent father, and society of a worthy member.

In Perquimans County on Wednesday morning last, Mrs. Elizabeth Rogerson, widow of Isaiah Rogerson, dec'd

In this county lately, Mr. Robert Simpson.

Lately, on his passage through the D. S. Canal, Capt. Caleb Toler, of the North Banks, Currituck County.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST

6th, Steamboat Petersburg, from Halifax, with 197 bales cotton, and having in tow transportation boats Dan and Staunton with 300 bales cotton, 40 hhds. tobacco, 16 bbls. flour, &c. for Norfolk.

SAILED.

Schr. John Bartlit, Simpson, for Dominico, with staves and shingles.

" Francis D. Williams, Hawes, for Charleston, with corn.

To sail to day.

Schr. Sophia & Eliza, Slocum, for Martinique, with staves, shingles, corn and naval stores.

JOB-PRINT[illegible]
Neatly executed

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office, Elizabeth City, on the first of January, 1831, which if not taken out before the first of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A.—Jos. W. Andrews.

B.—Wm. Brobston, Mrs. Lydia Butler, Mrs. Thos. Butler 3, Capt. Thos. Butler, Capt. Sam'l Butler, Charles Bright, Jesse Bright, Asariah S. Burrell, Jas. Bushell, President Bible Society.

C.—Jno. Cooper, Hamilton W. Cotter W. G. Clary, Ann Coleman, Sally Casey.

D.—Cornelius D. Daytor, Wm. H. Davis, Charlotte Davenport, Francis L. Dawson.

E.—Arthur Etheredge, Jerry Etheredge, Jeremiah Etheredge, Jno. C. Ehringhaus.

F.—Joshua Forbs, Benj. T. Fearing

G.—Samuel Gerork, jr. Thos. Governmon, Wiley Grandy, Mrs. E. Gregory.

H.—John Hood, Lydia Hasten, John Hodgess, Doct. F. Hoskins, Wm. S. Hinton, Mary Hopkins.

J.—Benj. Jackson.

K.—Jno. Kelly, Andrew E. B. Knox

L.—Aaron Low 3, Sampson Lawrence, Elizabeth Lee, Jordan S. Lurry, Wm. Lyon 2

M.—Noah McPherson, Geo. White McMillan, Caleb Morris, Ruben Morman, Jas A. Mitchell, Benj. Mullen.

N.—Cherry Norcom, J. S. Nickerson.

P.—James M. Pool, jr. Anthony Pullen, Caleb & Mary Perkins, Jos. Porter, Benj. Pike.

R.—Meriam Raper.

S.—Ansil Snow, Panic Snow, W. G. Sawyer, Eady Simpson, Freeman G. Sparks, James Scaff.

T.—Capt. Taylor, Maxey Taylor, Dominico Tori, Wm. Twine, Wm. Thomas.

W.—Sam'l Williams, Susannah Williams, Capt Wm. W. Wroten 2, Nancy S. Whidbee, Wm. Walden, W. Weisber Symons Creek.

Wm. Gregory, P. M.

Elizabeth-City, Jan 8.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons, not to credit any person whatsoever on my account unless by my order, otherwise I will not pay any debts that may be contracted in my name. I am determined to bring my business to a close as soon as possible.

J. B Mansard.

January 8. 8t.

Dr. JEPHTHA FOWLKES

of Gaston, Gates County

Has recently been appointed the agent of Dr. *Talmadge Sutherland* for the

Cure of Dyspepsia.

The remedy has succeeded in every case in which it has been tried, so far as our information extends. The charges will be so regulated that the poor can avail themselves of it as well as the rich.

Dr. Fowlkes will either administer the remedy when called on at his residence or visit such as may require him to do so.

Gaston, December 11.

D. GOFF

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City, that he has rented a *SHOP* near the shipyard, where he intends carrying on the

Baking Business,

and hopes by a strict attention to business and keeping articles of the *BEST QUALITY*, to merit a share of public patronage. Families can be supplied with

HOT LOAF BREAD

at their houses every morning.

Also, may be had

Crackers. Rusk. Pilot Bread, Ginger Bread, Desert Cakes, &c.

Wedding Cakes made to order.

Elizabeth-City, Dec. 4

Sugar and Molasses.

11.000 lbs Sugar and 12 hhds. Molasses,

Just received and for sale by

H. N. & T. P WILLIAMS.

Elizabeth City, Dec. 4

WARR[illegible]TS EX | BILLS OF LADING & SHIPPING ARTICLES, for Sale at this Office.

POETRY.



THE PROVINCE OF WOMEN.

By Hannah Moore.

As some fair violet, loveliest of the glade,
Sheds its mild fragrance on the lonely shade, [sight,
Withdraws its modest head from public
Nor courts the sun, nor seeks the glare of light; [intrude,
Should some rude hand profanely dare
And bear its beauties from its native wood,
Exposed abroad its languid colors fly,
Its form decays, and all its odours die.
So WOMAN, born to dignify retreat,
Unknown to flourish, and unseen be great;
To give domestic life its sweetest charm;
With softness polish, and with virtue warm;
Fearful of fame, unwilling to be known,
Should seek but heaven's applauses and her own; [crimes impart,
Should dread no blame but that which
The censures of a self-condemning heart.

PLEASURES.

There are bubbles that vanish when grasped in the hand, [expand,
There are rosebuds that wither before they
There are hopes that are blighted when brightest they seem, [dream.
And pleasures that fade like the joys of a

A mirage, when our prospects were desolate grown [has thrown,
Its charm o'er the sands of life's desert
And we hoped, that when more of the desert was past, [at last
To quench this mad thirst after pleasure

From whoever pursues it, the faster it flies, [van dies,
As the water seems near while the cara-
And as spice groves before him, their limbs seem to wave, [grave.
While the traveller finds in the desert his

If this life in its threshold so desolate seem; [dream;
If its pleasures are only the joys of a
If its noonday with doubt and dismay is perplexed, [next!
O who would not long for the dawn of the

CONTRARIES PLEASE THE LADIES.

A fool and a knave, with different views,
For Julia's hand apply;
The knave to mend his fortune sues,
The fool, to please his eye.
Ask you how Julia will behave?
Depend on't for a rule,
If she's a fool, she'll wed the knave,
If she's a knave, the fool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SELF KNOWLEDGE.

An intimate knowledge of ourselves is absolutely necessary to the security and improvement of our virtue and holiness. It is true, that a good man may be ignorant of his own comparative worth; but no good man is ignorant of his own absolute defects. He who is unacquainted with those portions of his character in which reformation is the most needed, will never make any progress in virtue, for empty wishes and indefinite desires of improvement alone cannot make us better. To be stationary in religion, morals, knowledge, or capacity, is impossible; and the character which does not improve, will infallibly degenerate. If, then, you would secure the conquests which, with the blessing of God, you may have already attained over the enemies of your virtue, you must endeavour to place a guard at every gate, a sentinel in every watch tower; you must visit all the weak places of your hearts, mark them, and place there a stronger force;—you must be aware of every stratagem, and watchful of every symptom of defection or remissness.

The knowledge of ourselves would preserve us from much of the calumny, the censure, and the contempt of others. If we would judge ourselves, we should not be judged.—When we look round upon the judgments of men, we shall find that most of the severity, ridicule, and reproach of the world, is bestowed upon what are called follies, rather than upon vices. We laugh at vanity oftener than we censure pride.—We condemn mistakes with asperity where we pass over sins with gentleness. Conceited ignorance, ostentatious parade, blind zeal, and glaring absurdity, are [illegible] the world at large w[illegible] than open prof[illegible] crime. Aga[illegible] pursues such qualities self knowledge will effectually guard us. He who thinks himself to be something when he is nothing, deceiveth himself says the apostle. He deceives not others. But he who thinks of himself soberly, even as he ought to think, will seldom be mortified by the contempt, or degraded by the derision of the public.

A man who knows himself will know more of others than one who boasts of studying mankind by mixing with all their follies and vices.—Man has often been termed a little world, a world in miniature; and every individual is an epitome, perhaps, of the society in which he lives. In general, we are impelled by similar passions, and occasionally engaged in similar pursuits. The same temptations assail, the same artifices deceive, the same motives impel us, though with various success and unequal repetition. He who has been accustomed to watch the motions of his own mind, and to scrutinize the character of his own actions, will, in general, judge with more justice, and always with more candour, of the conduct of others, than any of those who value themselves on their knowledge of life.—There is something which passes in the world for penetration and sagacity, which consists in always finding fault where fault may be found, in suspecting baseness when integrity is not clear, in condemning without scruple where others hesitate to decide, and in predicting the worst when the prudent doubt, or the timid are alarmed. But the man who knows himself will be ready to pardon mistakes, to conceal absurdities, to inform ignorance, to pity folly, and to account, at least, for vices which he cannot excuse. When he censures, he censures qualities in others which he has not failed to reproach in himself; and when he applauds, he applauds what he knows how to value, either from the struggles which it has cost him to acquire it, or from the wretchedness which he suffers from its absence. He will not strike without mercy who feels himself the tingling of every stroke. It is ignorance of ourselves only which makes us the libellers, or the self constituted judges of others.

Self knowledge will preserve us from being deceived by flattery, or overborne by unmerited censure.—The language of adulation sounds in the ears of a man who knows himself like the language of reproach.—He receives it as a gentle admonition of what he ought to be, rather than as a description of what he is. He is humbled rather than elated by extravagant praise, and is disposed to pity the ignorance or suspect the designs of the man who, whenever he approaches him, holds out a compliment, or whispers an encomium. Even when he is sensible that in any instance he merits approbation, yet when he considers his innumerable deficiencies, failings, wants, unknown to all but himself, the praise which he receives seems to him to have little more foundation than the enthusiastic anticipations which travellers sometimes express of a country which they have never seen, where they expect a cloudless sky, a temperate climate, a luxuriant soil, a happy people; but upon which they find the same vicissitudes of weather as at home, similar ravages of disease, similar miseries of poverty, and equal though different vices, prejudices, and defects of society.—The man, too, who knows himself learns to bear reproach. If he knows that it is merited, he is silent, but suffers not the opportunity of improvement to escape him. He puts on no empty airs of resentment or affected surprise. If it is unmerited, he can look up with an humble eye to heaven, and say, My record is on high; or if he suspects himself, he will ask, like the anxious disciples, Lord, is it I?—*Buckminster.*

Jack Moustache, a dandy of the first dimensions having one day very significantly swore to Miss Aurelia Plump, the great heiress, that he never loved but one in the whole course of his life, occasioned the following by a young gentleman who don't wish his name to be known to any body but the public:

Jack makes his brags of his constancy,
He never loved but one—not he.
[illegible]eaks the truth, the honest elf,
[illegible]e was his own dear self.

[illegible] reason," said the lovely, lively Delia Delice, one day, to the same young fellow, "what is the reason there is nothing said in the Bible about a certain woman,' as well as 'a certain man?' He answered the lady's question in the following extempore:

"A certain man's" a phrase in scripture common, [man;
But nothing's said about "a certain wo
The reason all may see that are not blind—
A woman's never certain of her mind.

Whereupon the lady, in imitation of the Dey of Algiers, who was not "afraid of his ears," gave him a great blow with her fan, which would have annihilated him had it not been for his corsets.

"What is marriage like?" was the question at a game of "What is it like?" at Ballston one evening the young gentleman, who don't wish his name to be mentioned, when it came to his turn, answered in the following extempore.

Marriage is like a flaring candle,
Placed in a window of a summer night,
Attracting all the insects of the air,
To come and singe their pretty winglets there; [pane,
Those that are out, butt heads against the
And those within, butt to get out again

The following lines were handed about in manuscript; author unknown. They were charitably applied to a worthy man, who was very liberal in giving away part of what he cheated other people out of.

Paul with his charity his conscience calms,
He steals a pig and gives the tail for alms

A club of jolly members for the temperance society, being determined to apply with the proper *spirit* to their undertaking used to meet three times a week to drink champaigne and make epigrams on each other. Only two of them *leaked* out, of which we took a copy. The first was made on Lawyer Brief, an honest fellow, who had never been corrupted by the business of his profession, and who sometimes fell asleep at or under the table:

Here lies a lawyer, and an honest man,
Heaven works a wonder for us now & then

The other was upon Sam Scapegrace, who one night took a rash oath that he would never drink again while he breathed the breath of life:

Sam Scapegrace once to me devoutly swore [he'd drink no more.
That while he breathed, by heavens!—
But Sam meant nothing more, as I am thinking, [he was drinking.
Than that he would not breathe while

The following lines got into circulation at Saratoga, but, as may be imagined, the author was too wise to own them. A young man in spectacles, thick-soled shoes, and an antediluvian coat, was suspected:

Says Tom, "I'll never wed but for a prize, [wise;
Young, rich, and beautiful, and good and
Not fond of dress, yet always trim and neat; [sweet;
Never perfum'd, yet like a rose bud
Well bred, as she in town had pass'd her life,
Yet modest, frugal, as a country wife."
"You'll die a bachelor, my friend," I said, [dy made
Or must bespeak her—there's none rea-

OLD LETTERS.

What a world of thoughts and feeling arise in perusing old letters! What lessons do we read in the silliest of them, and in others what beauty, what charm, what magical illusion wraps the senses in brief enchantment! But it is brief indeed. Absence, estrangement, death, the three great enemies of mortal ties, start up to break the spell. The letters of those who are dead, how wonderful—We seem to live and breath in their society. The writers once, perhaps, lived with us in the communion of friendship, in the flames of passion, in the whirl of pleasure; in the same career, in short, of earthly joys, earthly follies, and earthly infirmities. We seem again to retrace these paths together—but are suddenly arrested by the knowledge that there lies a vast gulf between us and them; the hands which traced those characters are mouldering in the tombs, or already turned to dust. The highest, deepest thoughts may sometimes arise on a retrospection of old letters;—but there are others of another nature, which speak to the heart in all its feebleness, in all its waywardness, tossed about in the storms of the feelings. Letters from those we once loved, who perhaps are still living, but no longer living for us. It may be they grew tired of us; it may be, we grew tired of them; or the separation may have arisen from mutual imperfections in character. Still the letters recall times and seasons when it was otherwise, and we look upon ourselves, out of ourselves; as it were, with much of melancholy interest. That identity of the person and that estrangement of the spirit, who can paint it? But often a more cruel weapon still than these has cut the tie of affection or love asunder; it is the pride, the prejudice, the ambition, avarice, or fickleness of *one* of the parties only. What a place, then, is the world for a tender, trusting loving heart to rest in, where so many lay siege to its warmest, best affections; Rest in! Can it rest in it? No, it flies from hill to hill, from prospect to prospect, but the far off and happiness is still far off.

* * * * * *

There is still a third class of old letters on which the heart delights to expatiate; and it must be remembered, if any one deigns to peruse their pages, that they pretend to nothing more than a journal of the heart. The third class of old letters I am now alluding to are those of the still living, but the absent. Oh! what do they not afford of delight? All the imperfections of moral intercourse are, in this mode of communion, done away with; we see nothing but what is good and fair, kind, tender, gentle, amusing; they have the whole witchery of beauty, love, and truth in them, without one speck or flaw to lower the tone of that enchantment they contain.

The Appetites—The following is the concluding paragraph of an article in the last number of the Journal of Health, on the "education of the appetites.

"One fundamental principle we cannot, however, abstain from mentioning at this time—it is the education of the appetites, on success in which so much of the happiness of life depends. It must begin from the earliest infancy, long before the dawn of reason, and even anterior to the evolution of the moral sentiments. The rule on which it is conducted, is a very simple one—applicable to all cases. It is to allow no child the indulgence of an appetite or propensity other than what is required by his instinctive wants, for its bodily support and health. Nothing is to be conceded by the whim or caprice of a parent, to the imaginary wants of a child; for it must be constantly borne in mind, that every gratification of any one sense, whether of taste, sight, sound, or touch, is the beginning of a desire for its renewal, gives the probability of the indulgence becoming a habit; and that habit once formed, even in childhood, will often remain during the whole of after life, acquiring strength every year, until it sets all laws, both human and divine, at defiance. Let parents, who allow their children to sip a little of this wine, or just taste that cordial, or who yield to the cries of the little ones for promiscuous food, or for liberty to sit up a little later, or to torment a domestic animal, or to strike their nurse, or to raise the hand against mamma—ponder well on the consequences. If they do not, often vain are the efforts of instructers—vain the monitions from the pulpit: their child is in danger of growing up a drunkard, or a glutton—a self willed sensualist, or passionate and revengeful—prompt to take the life of a fellow being, and to sacrifice his own; and all this, because the fond parents were faithless to their trusts—they had not the firmness to do their duty—they feared to mortify their child; and in so doing, they exposed him, in after life to be mortified by the world's scorn, to wander an unloved unpitied thing."

The Solar Eclipse of February next.—The American Almanac just published contains a great variety of calculations relative to the great solar eclipse which will be visible throughout the United States on the 12th of February. These calculations exhibit very minutely the path of the central eclipse, and of several of the digits, and the phases of the eclipse at a large number of places in the United States. The path of the eclipse is still more clearly marked out upon a map of the United States, attached to the Almanac for the purpose.

The central eclipse will enter the United States from Mexico, and will pass through the states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, the north part of Georgia and South Carolina, North Carolina, and the south eastern parts of Virginia and Maryland; thence proceeding along the Atlantic, at a distance of 50 or 60 miles from Long Island, it will pass through the south eastern part of the island of Nantucket, and thence to Halifax in Nova Scotia. The unobscured part of the sun will present an annular appearance at all places within about 35 miles on each side of this track, and the ring will become more or less uniform in proportion as the place is nearer to the central track. The duration of the annular eclipse, in places where it is central, will be a little over two minutes. The path of the annular eclipse will extend to the town of Chatham, in the County of Barnstable, but to no other part of the continent in the New England States, and to no part of the Middle States except the southern extremity of New Jersey and Delaware.

The eclipse will begin in Boston at 11 o'clock 49m. 26s. A. M. The time of the greatest obscuration will be at 1h. 21m. 11s., the end will be at 2h. 46m. 58s., and the duration will be 2h. 57m. 32s. The digits eclipsed will be 11° 27' 27".

At Sunconset in Nantucket where the eclipse will be central, the ring will be formed at 1h. 26m. 30s. and will be broken at 1h. 28m. 21s.—Digits eclipsed 11° 44' 42".

[Boston Daily Advertiser.

Moral and Religious.

FALL OF ATHEISM.

An Editor of a Boston paper gives the following sketch of a passage in a sermon on Atheism, recently delivered by Dr. Brecher, in Park-street church.

The absurdity of denying the being of Almighty God, and the folly of supposing that creation is the work of Chance, were described with most ingenious and well-directed satire. It was observed that the mechanism of a watch is universally admitted to determine the fact of an agent, of intelligence and design; but the existence of an unbounded universe, in all its surprising order, beauty, and magnificence, proves nothing! The history of this theory of atheism, said the Doctor, is short, but it must be told. For a long eternity, the confused elements of creation were floating in the infinity of space, without any order, in a state of entire chaos. But at length there happened a most terrible explosion, as if thousands of cannon were discharged, or as ten thousand thunders uttering their voices. The heat occasioned thereby to the numberless particles of matter, and the concussions which were the consequence, were most terrific. No account could be given of the cause; but so it was! Presently, as if by enchantment, from this confusion, strange to tell! a beautiful sun appeared, and shone forth in his meridian splendor. Around were thousands of stars, and planetary worlds, moving with perfect regularity and harmony, and performing their appointed revolutions with the utmost order and accuracy. No one could give the least information respecting these appearances, but that *so it happened.* The waters too were gathered into one place, and a mighty ocean spread itself abroad, and what was very surprising, this vast body of fluid salt was found to be teeming with life; the stately whale, the creeping shell-fish, and the innumerable multitudes of the finny tribe, were discovered sporting in this world of waters. How they came there, or by what means life was infused, not a trace of knowledge could be gathered; and all that could be said was, *so it happened.*—The elements of creation cooling, after a while a part of them crusted, and forth came the globe on which we dwell. And, wonderful to relate! huge mountains were seen, and beautiful hills, covered with nature's richest green. On these were also seen, herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, grazing with a satisfaction peculiarly their own. Birds, sporting in air, flitted hither and thither, and insects unnumbered swarmed on every side. But that which created an astonishment not to be described, was, that on this earth was found a human skeleton, perfect in the surprising formation of all its parts. The flesh appeared, and by a process utterly inexplicable to mortals, covered the bones—Had it so remained, it would have been an unsightly spectacle on which to gaze; but, to hide the deformity of its nakedness, a beautiful skin covered every portion of this form of flesh, with a perfection and neatness eluding all research—The veins and arteries occupied their appropriate place, and the warm, purple fluid played about the heart, and spread itself with a systematic nicety and proportion in every part. The lungs too were in their appropriate position, to admit the air necessary to life and existence. The speaking eye, prepared to beam forth intelligence, entered the socket warmed for its entrance, and the ligaments tied it in its right locality.—The ear, with all its nice machinery for the admission of various sounds, assumed the centre of the head. The mouth opened in the place where it ought to, furnished with double rows of ivory. Here were the sparkling eye, the rosy cheek, and the ruby lip, all the work of *Chance!*—This wonderful machine, though thus prepared for action with an acuteness and invention altogether unparalleled, would have remained inert and useless, had not a vivifying power been imparted. But the breath of life entered into it, and it became a living, a thinking, an immortal being. And from that time to the present, *it has never ceased to think*,—tho' it has appeared to think in a most irregular and disorderly manner, especially in the day of degeneracy and wickedness in which we live.

When you mean to do a good action, do not deliberate about it.